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OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

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By John Brotherton.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1863.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

For the Whig.
"The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

NUMBER NINE.
Union Leagues.

Secret treason so far progressed in its attempts to overthrow the Government, that, flushed with vanity, it could not wait for the consummation of its hopes, but uttered its boasts in such a manner as to give warning to the friends of the Union. Taking timely hold of the premonitions of their enemies, they arose in a mass, and united in a Holy League, the object of which is to strengthen the hands of the Government, and encourage the friends of law and order.

There is, fatally for the good of the cause, a party in the country whose ultimate object is to destroy the Administration, caring not whether the Government sink with it into the gulf of common ruin. Jealousy has already ruffled their feathers, and threatens to pounce upon these associations and pluck out the eyes of persons who dare soar above party and party interests. These Union Leagues are called the deep schemes of designing politicians, making for a party, the power it could not otherwise attain. We say there is no trap laid to ensnare simple people. The proceedings are open and public. The leaders are men whose record is as unstained as the blue sky that rests upon against the heavens—men who have evinced their courage and patriotism surrounded by all the perils that could haunt a brave man. The pledges are as varied in verbiage as the flexibility of our language admits, but in sense and substance they are all the same. They admit of but one interpretation, and that is an unmistakable pledge of devotion to the Union. This pledge is a declaration in favor of no party candidates—avows no preferences for any leader, and stands as the enduring testimony of the wishes and hopes of a loyal people. It takes its origin from no source that its adherents would be ashamed to acknowledge before the world. It communicates with its kindred by means of resolutions in the public newspaper—resolutions coming from the army, from officers and men, without distinction of former political associations—by public resolutions from town and county meetings, and through every channel that the genius of the American people can suggest, and it meets with no opposition but from those whose patriotism is narrowed down to the shrunken limits of a decaying and disappointed party.

Let those who oppose these Union Leagues, and with a feeble voice cry them down, show their sincerity in their asserted love of justice and liberty, and come out and take up arms either for us or against us. If they are with us, let them rally around their old standard-bearer, Gen. Butler, and he will lead them out of the mire into which they fell when following the pernicious teachings of Vallandigham and Breckenridge. Show me a devoted lover of his country and I will show you a man.

PAT ANDRUS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ARREST OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—A REBEL SPY CAPTURED.—James L. Addison, chief clerk in the Adjutant General's office, War Department, and Anthony Addison, his brother, chief clerk in the Pension Bureau, were arrested on Saturday night, by order of Colonel Baker, provost marshal of the War Department. We were aware of the fact early the next morning, but maintained silence, as requested. However, the fact has been gotten hold of and used by some of the Washington correspondents, and we feel that there is no harm in our doing the same thing now. Jas. L. Addison has been a clerk in the War Department for a great number of years, and since the war commenced has had access to all the important orders and rumors and movements of every regiment in the Army. If his heart is really with the South, his opportunities could not have been more ample to furnish the confederates with information of the most vital character. Both of the Addisons own farms in Maryland, from which State, we believe, they were appointed. There can be no question that somebody in Washington has furnished official information to the rebels from the commencement of hostilities to the present. Everybody knows this to be a fact, and all loyal persons here bitterly

deplore the lamentable fact. We do not know the extent of the evidence in the possession of the Government going to show the guilt of these two brothers. But if they are guilty it should sink their names to the lowest degree of infamy, even in the minds of bold and manly rebels. It is a role which none but the most depraved could for an instant consent to play. For hundreds and thousands of rebels there is some palliation, but for them not one mitigating circumstance can be named.

Since the arrest of the Addisons, Capt. Henry Williams, claiming to hold the commission of a captain in the rebel commissary department, has been arrested. A great many letters written by "Henry" have been captured by the Government detectives at different times. Williams was arrested at the residence of Rev. John Martin, a general post office for contraband information. Miss Ellen Martin, whose eyes flash treason when they meet those of loyalty, seems to be engaged to be married to Williams. Mr. Martin and his whole family have been arrested, and will be sent South to reside among congenial spirits. Miss Ellen manifested the greatest anxiety to secure for her lover the immunities of a prisoner of war. She proposed to Col. Baker that if Sherman was not hung that she would secure his exchange for Williams.

Williams frankly told Col. Baker that he was a rebel to the bone. There is no doubt that he told the truth. He has been one of the most successful rebel mail carriers in the war. There is positive evidence against him. We hope it will not end as so many events of the same character have ended.

Later from New Orleans.

Contest at Vermilion Bayou.
THE REBELS FINALLY DRIVEN.

Desperate Fight at Franklin.

Details of the Fighting.

By the arrival of the steam-transport Fulton, we have New Orleans dates of the 19th ult.

The New Orleans Era of the 19th ult. says: The latest news from the front of our army on the Teche is of the same encouraging character as heretofore. On Friday night Gen. Banks reached Vermilionville, previous to which, however, a sanguinary and spirited fight took place at the crossing of Vermilion Bayou, a short distance this side of the village.

At this place the Rebels posted a force of over 1,000 infantry and strong batteries of artillery in ambush. Fire was opened upon the advance of Gen. Banks' army from the whole force of the enemy. The fight raged furiously for some time, but resulted finally, after considerable loss on both sides, in the giving away of the rebels and the crossing of our troops.

It was reported last night that Gen. Banks would undoubtedly be in Opelousas by to-night, with his whole army. Accounts from that part of the country state that the fortifications at Bute la Rose have been reduced by our fleet, and that the place is in our possession. At this place, as will be seen by the correspondence below, the rebels had, beside their land batteries, the Ram Wm. H. Webb.

Our correspondent details the operations as they occurred after the attack on the fortifications of Bethel Place. After the second day's fight, the intrenchments were evacuated, leaving in our possession two pieces of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition, &c.

As the enemy advanced, they came up with a force under Gen. Grover, which had been engaged in a desperate fight, which is described. It was in Gen. Grover's engagement that most of the prisoners were taken.

Our forces have captured over 500 head of horses, mules and cattle, and are of incalculable value to the captors at this juncture of affairs.

This expedition of Gen. Banks up the Teche country, so far, has proved to be the most important and productive of the most satisfactory results of any that we have had to record since he has assumed the command of the Department of the Gulf. Our army is rolling like a ball of fire through the finest portion of Louisiana. When the Rebels are thoroughly driven out of the Opelousas country, the backbone of the rebellion will be very much broken so far as this State is concerned.

In the Field above New-Iberia, }
April 17, 1863. }

At 11 o'clock, on the night of the 13th inst., Col. Kimball of the 53d Massachusetts heard the enemy making preparations for evacuating his entrenchments. The moving of the artillery and baggage wagons, packing and nailing of boxes, and drivers cursing their mules, could be distinctly heard by the advanced pickets of Col. Gooding's brigade. Col. Kimball immediately notified Col. Gooding of the fact, and he in turn sent word to Maj. Gen. Banks.

No special movement was made in pur-

suit of the enemy until early the next morning, when Gen. Emory ordered a portion of his command to fire into the breast-works, to make sure that they were evacuated. But at this time Col. Kimball had entered the works on the right, and immediately planted the national colors upon the parapet.

An advance of the whole column now took place, Weitzel's Division taking the van. Upon entering the works the scene on every hand gave the fullest evidence of bloody work the day before. Their unburied dead were lying around on all sides. Within an area of 50 feet 30 horses lay dead on the field.

There were found in the Rebel works one 32 pound smooth bore cannon and a fine 12 pounder rifled brass howitzer. This latter piece, with its caisson, was being drawn over a bridge across a ditch to the rear of the works, when a solid shot from one of our 30 pounder Parrotts struck the bed of the piece and threw it, with the caisson, into the ditch, where it now lies.

Large stores of all kinds of ammunition and some Enfield rifles, and a few small arms, were found in the works, having been abandoned by the enemy. The remnants of a hasty meal were found scattered around near the cannon. In one place the earthworks were torn up by a bursting shell, and the earth in many places was very much plowed up by the iron missiles of death. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed among our troops as they entered the Rebel stronghold. Loud cheers were given as the advancing column passed through the entrenchments and beheld the fearful effect of the two days' struggle.

The army marched on the first day to a point just above Pattersonville, where it was learned that the prisoners taken from the Diana had been sent up to Franklin.

At Pattersonville, and for a short distance beyond there, the advance was annoyed by the rear guard of the enemy, consisting of 100 cavalry and three pieces of artillery. Our van was frequently fired upon, but did not retreat out of the range until the second day's march, when at one time finding themselves out of sight of the main body, the men in front fell back or waited until the whole force came up, when the march was resumed. The town of Franklin was reached on Wednesday. Before the day was out, over 200 prisoners were brought in and quartered in the Court house. By the next night the number had increased to over 500, including whole companies, who were marched in at once. By a singular good fortune, three of the officers who were taken on the Diana were recaptured at this place.

When Jeff. Davis first made the proposition in the State of Louisiana that every man unwilling to fight for the Confederacy should leave the State, a Mr. Smith of Louisville, had not time enough to leave with a light-draft steamer in his possession, and it was confiscated on the Ouchita. Its name was the Cornie. Since that time it has been employed to transport Rebel troops and army stores. For the last two months it was constantly employed in carrying salt from the mines seven miles south-west of New-Iberia to the junction of the Teche and Cahawba Bayous. From this point the salt has been transported to Alexandria, and by way of Red River to Vicksburg, Port Hudson and other places occupied by the Rebels. On the 12th instant, early in the morning, the Cornie left New-Iberia with a lot of ammunition for the Rebels at camp Bisland. Upon reaching that place the boat was detained to carry away the sick and wounded in case of any emergency.

On the next night she received orders to get up steam and leave at once with the wounded. Accordingly, 75 wounded, some fatally, and also as many sick men, were placed on board, and the boat left for the hospital at New-Iberia. Only one surgeon was sent up with the wounded. Upon reaching Franklin, orders were given to burn and destroy all the boats. The sick could not be removed, and so a hospital flag was raised and an attempt made to pass Gen. Grover's command. After going a mile and a half above Franklin, the Cornie met the Diana, and was ordered to return to Franklin, land the wounded and burn the boat. On reaching that place, Lieut. Allen of Gen. Weitzel's staff, a wounded prisoner from the Diana, stepped up to the Captain and demanded his surrender. "Take charge of her, Sir, and hoist your flag on her," was the only and immediate reply.

Dr. Alice of the Diana at once secured the service of other Union surgeons, and the sick and wounded were placed in a hospital under his charge.

By this fortunate capture, Lieut. Allen of Weitzel's staff, Capt. Jewett of the 160th New York Regiment, and Lieut. Alice of the Diana, were retaken, and immediately commenced performing every service for the unfortunate sufferers.

On the day the Cornie was captured, the rebels burned the Newsboy, a large stern-wheeler; the Gosamer, stern-wheeler, larger than the Newsboy, and the Era No. 2, the largest of all. The gunboat Diana

was burned at the same time—all of them at Franklin.

The next day, at New-Iberia, the Louisiana, the Derby, the Uncle Tommy (side-wheel, formerly a ferry-boat at Plaquemine) the Blue Hamoock (side wheel), and the gunboat Hart, were all burned. The Cricket was sunk at the junction of the Teche and Cahawba Bayou.

The gunboat Hart was one of the best and fastest gunboats in the Rebel navy. She carried one 32 pound rifle cannon forward, and another like it aft, and two small smooth-bore 24 pound brass pieces under her casement. Her machinery and bulkheads were protected by 3 inch railroad iron, the heaviest kind in use. She had two splendid engines aboard, of 20 inch cylinder, 7 feet stroke. There were four double-flue boilers on the boat. She was commenced upon the day after the burning of the Octon, but for some reason had not been finished until recently. She now lies with her ruined hull across the Teche above New-Iberia.

Large stores of provisions and ammunition were destroyed with these boats, including some 20,000 pounds of bacon and nearly 1000 cases of ammunition.

We are in possession of certain information with reference to the long-cherished designs of the enemy. They had proposed sending the gunboat Hart down the Teche, together with the Pinyune, her transport. On the Catawba, they were about sending the Marietta and the B. L. Hodge. From the Red River, the Queen of the West, the Webb, the W. Roberts, the Grand Duke and the Roebuck were to come. Two rams, building at Shreveport, they were to send if finished. One of them, half solid, built purposely for butting, was to come round by way of the Mississippi and attack the boats at New Orleans. Those on the Teche were to come directly down that bayou to Brashear City. Those on the Catawba and the Red River were to come down the Atchafalaya to the same point, and after its capture, to go around by the Balize and another route to New-Orleans.

They were to rally their infantry at the same time at Piquemine, and take the railroad running from Brashear City. On the 13th it was the enemy's design to retreat as far as Alexandria, about a hundred miles west of Opelousas, and make a stand. Kirby Smith was to meet them there with reinforcements, and assume command of them.

GEN. GROVER'S EXPEDITION.

As the main body of our troops reached Franklin, the news of Gen. Grover's recent operations was brought to Gen. Banks. Gen. Grover's division was in camp at Brashear City when the remainder of the forces started from Berwick City.

The division had been ordered to remain for the purpose of constituting an expedition to attack the enemy in the rear at the same time the main body drove him from the earthworks below.

Early on Sunday morning, the 12th inst., the whole division embarked on board the gunboats Calhoun, Clifton, Estrella and Arizona, and the transports St. Mary, Laurel Hill, Quineberg, Southern Merchant and Segur.

Proceeding up the bay, through Grand Lake Pass and Grand Lake, by a cross bayou, they reached Irish Bend; on the Teche, a bend like that of an ox-yoke, about three miles west of Franklin.

The 1st Louisiana regiment was the first to land. It had hardly stepped ashore when an attack was made upon it by the Rebels with two pieces of artillery and two hundred infantry. Some were killed on both sides during the firing which immediately followed. The enemy were compelled to fall back. Upon reaching the Teche several rifle shots were fired by the Rebels. They attempted to prevent the approach of our troops. This attempt likewise failed before the sharp firing of our men, and the Rebels were driven still further back. Our men crossed the Teche and bivouacked for the night. The next morning at an early hour they started toward Franklin.

While marching along the levee road, upon reaching a point two miles from Franklin, on what is called Irish Bend, they again met the enemy. There was a cross road meeting the main, and in this the Rebel artillery was planted, commanding all the country about there.

As the troops came up, to their right was a thick forest of large trees, behind which the enemy was concealed, having also a wooden fence between them and their opposers. Preparations were made at once for a desperate attack. As one of their number, now a prisoner, remarked: "We know that we have got to fight hard, or be taken prisoners."

The 25th Connecticut regiment was the first to engage the enemy. It occupied the center of the line of battle, having the 26th Maine regiment on the right, and the 13th Connecticut regiment on the left, and supported by the 12th Maine regiment.

It was deployed as skirmishers on the left of the road, and thus marched until abreast of the woods, and then, while under a sharp fire from the enemy, the line gradually swung round until it faced the woods, letting the enemy get to their rear.

This accomplished, an attempt was made to capture our artillery, without success, although the regiment gradually fell back until it received support from the 91st New-York.

The 25th Connecticut regiment was ordered into action on the left of the line, and in the advance.

They met the enemy awaiting their approach in a piece of woods, where their artillery was supported by a strong force of infantry and cavalry.

When a charge was ordered, to force the Rebels from their position and to take their artillery, the 13th had to charge through a plowed field and over two fences.

Notwithstanding these obstacles, this regiment succeeded in capturing two caissons, six horses, two swords, and a splendid flag from the enemy. The flag was of fine silk, six feet in length, bordered with rich silver tinsel, and bore upon it the inscription—"The Ladies of Franklin to the St. Mary's Cannoneers."

Soon after the charge of the 13th, the enemy fell back defeated. The force opposed to us was not large, but had the advantage of position and of making a surprise. The total force of the Rebels, both here and at the batteries below, did not exceed 10,000 men.

Our loss was considerable, and that of the enemy must have corresponded with ours.

Sibley's Brigade was included in this number, two regiments of Texas Cavalry, Capt. Sim's Battery, and the Valverde and Pelican Batteries. The whole force was under the command of Gen. Dick Taylor, son of the late Zachary Taylor.

At this moment the whole force is retreating from our troops, demoralized and hopeless of their cause.

By the time our troops had arrived at New-Iberia, nearly 500 horses, mules, and beef cattle had been collected, and were placed in kraals along the wayside. Their numbers were so rapidly augmented by the constant seizures from the plantations bordering the road that it became necessary to establish additional places for their safe keeping. The mules were found very useful to the regimental surgeons in the transportation of the sick. Some fine-blooded horses were made to replace the more jaded animals bedstruck by officers.

Seven miles west of New-Iberia, and near Vermilion Bay, in the middle of a mud lake, thick grown with flag and cane, rises a ledge of solid rock, the surface and depth of which have not been discovered. From this mine thousands of dollars' worth of the best of salt has been daily sent away for the use of the Rebel army. Negroes were employed to blast and break it up, some being ground at the mine. It is reported that the Rebels paid 44 cents per pound for what they took away. When our troops reached Iberia, a regiment was sent up to take possession, destroy all the tools and machinery there.

When our gallant men are facing death upon the field, risking their lives at every moment, it is gratifying to know that skillful hands are ready to bind up their wounds and render every service to comfort the bed of pain. During the engagements of Sunday and Monday, Dr. P. L. Rogers, Acting Medical Director of the Department, labored hard to provide every possible convenience for the wounded, establishing hospitals and keeping an ambulance corps in constant readiness to convey the wounded from the field.

For the time two hospitals were established, one at Brashear City and one at New-Iberia, whence the wounded would be conveyed to New-Orleans at the first opportunity. A hospital was established at Franklin after the return of the Cornie, and filled with the Rebel sick and wounded. Dr. Rogers left it in charge of Dr. Alice, formerly Surgeon of the Diana. Afterward the very wise plan was adopted of paroling the wounded, and giving them into the hands of their friends.

Connected with the advance of the expedition, nothing more plainly indicated the demoralized condition of the Rebel army than the rapid capture of their disheartened soldiers. During the actions of Bethel Place and Irish Bend, along the route taken by the defeated, and at Franklin, and other places crowds of them have fallen into our hands. Already nearly 1,500 prisoners have been taken, including some characters well known in New-Orleans.

A short distance below New-Iberia our forces discovered a foundry by the wayside, an examination of which disclosed the fact that it had been used for casting shot and shell. It had, however, been abandoned, with all its machinery, tools, and a quantity of shot and shell.

From letters found in Capt. Fuller's possession, it is known that the Webb, on the 13th, was at Bute la Rose. The Marietta was on the Red River, as also the transport Grand Duke. It appears that the Rebels were not informed of the proposed attack on Bethel Place. This letter of Gen. Taylor to Capt. Fuller was written on the 12th of April, at the very moment our forces were before the enemy's works. It very properly recommends to Capt. Fuller that he postpone the attack upon Brash-

ear City. So it has come to light that we had delayed so long in attacking the enemy, that he was bold enough to organize an expedition against us.

POETRY.

For the Whig.

"Sold Again."

BY SEE-SAW.

A Yankee was taking a turn,
In shoddy habiliments clad,
His hat like an old-fashioned churn
His own good mother once had.

His hair it was red as the bronze,
That glows on a new copper cent;
And his lips like two pretty ones,
That to kiss with never meant.

He was verdant as greenness could be,
As any one might be aware of,
And drinking his "sage" and his "tea,"
This Yankee ne'er had his share of.

But the foam of hard cider he knew,
What virtues 't could honestly claim,
But of gin from juniper knew
The matter only by name.

So gazing and gaping about,
At the windows and eaves of the town,
This verdant and floundering lout,
Met a sprig of a wag and a clown.

And waggish and full of his sport,
The wag took the countryman in,
Expecting the long and the short,
The Yankee would pay for the gin.

So calling aloud for the best
The shop-keeper's cellar could boast,
They filled us their cups to the test,
And gave the shop-keeper the "toast."

They drank till the sun was gone,
And the op-keer slumbered with gin;
And the wag was so drunk that anon,
He thought that the Yankee was in.

But never a time was he there,
When the score for the gin was to foot,
For the clown soon made him aware,
That the Yankee had sold him to boot.

MORAL.

Beware of men that you take to be greenhorns.

Glorious Views of the Dying Christian.

Death is the gate of life, since to die is to live forever. It is the concluding day to all our worldly cares and anxieties, and the commencement serene, undisturbed delight, and of eternal peace. It is the putting off our perishable forms, with the frailties and diseases that wait upon them, to resuscitate with the privileges of immortality in forms, forever perfecting in beauty, in proportion as our hearts and minds improve in the love of goodness and in the order of truth. Celestial angels will delight to fan the flame of our languid virtue, and to lead us to improvement thro' the boundless ages of eternity. To die is to meet our beloved friends to part no more, assured, at the moment of our departure from this world, that those who are dear to us will soon follow. This world is but the cradle of our existence, and Al-mighty, who gave us being, best knows when it is fittest for us to be translated to a happier clime. When he calls us shall we not with cheerfulness obey his voice, while angels are hovering round our pillow, to lead us the way to immortal existence? Our Lord resuscitated on the third day, and the soul, which cannot die, will, on being detached from this earthly imprisonment, wake to newness of life, endowed with a consciousness of its immortal powers, and strongly invited to pursue, by the example of surrounding happy spirits, every purpose of divine love and charity, crowned with eternal adoration of the Lord of life and glory, whom, even in the splendor of his work, we have but faintly seen, and even in the light of His gospel, have viewed, but as through a glass darkly. But in the immortal state, in the divine light of an unsetting sun, we shall be favored with a nearer approach to the radiance of infinitely more stupendous displays of His creating power and paternal care. This world has cost us many a sigh, but these should cease when our brightest hopes are beginning to be realized, when the cloud is removing, and the everlasting gates are opening to receive us.

The Good are Safe.

I know now nothing more affecting than a calculation of possibilities of life. What a multitude of things, such as we daily hear and read of in the newspapers, may happen to us! Nothing that is possible may not come. A whole list of casualties might here be given, enough to fill us with shrinking and dread, lest the next step should sink us into the grave. Nothing about life, as to its particular circumstances and incidents, is all certain. What one may be called to do or to endure to-morrow nobody knows. But this is as sure as the rising sun, that Goodness and Mercy will ever be faithful guards of all Christ's flock. Accidents, sickness, calamities, losses and other dark calamities may be following me, and may overtake me next year, or next week, or to-morrow; but that is a "peradventure," a "perhaps." I cannot see them, and it would be foolish to imagine them. But here is something that is no "may be," no imagination. I am sure that, wherever I go, these guardian angels will go with me; whatever else follows, they will not be absent.—S. S. World.

THE WHIG-HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, PA.



OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1863.

Union State Convention.

THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations, in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the UNION OF OUR FATHERS, are requested to select a number of Delegates equal to their Legislative representatives of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION at PITTSBURG, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, to nominate candidates for the office of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

C. P. MARKLE,
Chm. Union State Central Committee.

Geo. W. HAMMERSLEY, J. Secretaries.
Wm. J. HOWARD.

The committee also passed the following resolution unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize, in each Election District of the State, Union Leagues, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this senseless and wicked rebellion which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

We greet our readers with glorious news to-day. The silence is now at length broken, which for some time past has been so sacredly kept respecting the movements of the army on the Rappahannock. It has moved—and its movements have been attended with instant and startling success, promising the most magnificent results. The veterans of the Sixth army corps have covered themselves with glory, having crossed the river and taken the heights commanding Fredericksburg.

Speculation and commentary, the usually indulged tendencies of editorial writing, are now, it would appear, to be discarded for a few days—at least till the fever-pulse of this excitement of action shall have somewhat abated. For who cares how plausible and learnedly the above mention process may be carried on in one column, when in another the telegraph is making a record of the progress of some great action on which depends the fate of a nation, through the present and many a future generation, may be suspended?

The Army of the Potomac.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK CROSS-
ED AT FOUR POINTS.

Success Everywhere.

THE ENEMY CONFOUNDED.

His Pickets and Reserves Captured.

400 PRISONERS TAKEN.

A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

From The N. Y. Tribune.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 30, 1863.

On Monday morning, at 5 o'clock, the 11th, Maj. Gen. Howard's Corps; the 12th, Maj. Gen. Slocum's, and the 5th, Major Gen. Meade's Corps, struck their tents and marched westward on the several roads leading to Kelly's Ford, distant from the line of the Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg Railroad about 25 miles. The 11th Corps, being in the advance, reached Kelly's Ford at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning.

A brigade from this corps, commanded by Col. Buschbeck, had been guarding the ford ever since the advance of the cavalry, two weeks ago. The position had been well reconnoitered, and hence immediate preparations were made for laying the pontoons, which, strange as it may seem to "strategists," were in the right place at the right time. The engineering was directed by Capt. Comstock, of Gen. Hooker's Staff, but both the laying of the bridges and the crossing were superintended by Maj. Gen. Howard in person.

The position is an admirable one for the exercise of a little strategy. Marsh Run empties into the river just below the fords, after stealing its way round a high bluff. The pontoons were moored in this creek behind the bluff; in 17 boats 250 men from the 73d Penna. Volunteers and the 154th New York regiments, suddenly darted from the shadow of the hill, and pushed vigorously across the river, and

seized the bank. The Rebel pickets about 20 in number, attempted to fire, but their powder being wet, they succeeded only in snapping a few caps at the men in the boats.

Skirmishers were deployed to the right, left and front, but the enemy was nowhere to be found. The remainder of the two regiments crossed in boats, while the bridge building was pushed forward with a most commendable vigor. Early in the evening the 11th Corps commenced crossing, and the 12th bivouacked on the commanding bluffs that surrounded the ford.

On Wednesday morning, long before the day had dawned, the tramp of feet was again heard on the floating way, and when the gray light of morning rose on the scene, long black lines were projecting themselves in radii from the pontoon landing, and the plain beyond the river was soon covered with moving masses of men.

At 6 o'clock, Gen. Stoneman's cavalry corps arrived at the bridge and commenced crossing. Following these came the Fifth Corps, the Twelfth having already crossed. The wagon trains were all sent back from Kelly's Ford and parked near Banks' Ford, and to those who study the direction of straws, it was evident that a connection would be forced from Banks' Ford to the troops from Kelly's Ford. From 11 o'clock till 1 irregular firing was heard in the direction of Germania on the Rapidan, and it is supposed the enemy was there endeavoring to check the rapid march of the National troops, though nothing trustworthy has yet reached us.

At 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the camps of the 1st Corps, Maj. Gen. Reynolds; the 3d, Maj. Gen. Sickles, and the 6th, Maj. Gen. Sedgwick, were abandoned, and the troops were put in motion. When daylight broke on Wednesday morning, national brigades had surprised, surrounded and captured the enemy's pickets and reserves, and the astonished Rebels beheld two bridges connecting the hostile shores of the Rappahannock, 4 miles below Fredericksburg.

As at Kelly's Ford, so here, there was no waiting for pontoons; everything was in readiness, and so skillfully and quietly was the launching of the boats and the crossing of the men conducted, that the first notice the Rebel outposts had of what was going on, was the approach of the boats filled with men. They fired a volley at random, which wounded some 20 men of the 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, that regiment having the advance. Col. Ellmaker is reported severely wounded.

The success of the expedition in boats was so complete as to prevent an alarm. The laying of the bridges, though in the very face of the enemy, was, therefore, carried to completion without his knowledge.

The hazy atmosphere of the night was most favorable for the work. Though one could see perfectly well for a space of 20 feet around, objects more distant were wholly undistinguishable through the mist. Two bridges were laid near the same crossing—one by a detachment of regulars, and the other by volunteers. A pleasant rivalry sprung up, and the volunteer boys carried away the laurels by completing their bridge 30 minutes in advance of the regulars. After this a third bridge was constructed.

A sufficient force to hold the bridges was marched over and placed in position, after which the crossing ceased for the day. The several commands on this side were advantageously posted to await further orders. The time, purport, and execution of these orders will appear at the close of the drama.

Two miles further down the river Gen. Reynolds, with the first corps, constructed a bridge in the face of the enemy's rifle-pits, and effected a crossing. The resistance was stubborn, but of short duration. The fire of the artillery was too rapid and severe for the enemy, and he wisely abandoned the earthworks and fled, leaving in the hands of a party who crossed in boats 67 prisoners from the 18th Georgia and 6th Louisiana, attached to Jackson's command. The prisoners report Jackson as commanding the right wing of the Rebel army.

Yesterday the Second, Couch's corps took a position in the rear of Banks' Ford with full facilities for crossing his own corps and as many as might be ordered to follow him. A good road was constructed between Banks' and U. S. Fords, and only orders were needed to put in harmonious motion all the departments of this great army.

Later intelligence brings in the cheering news that the 11th and 12th corps crossed the Rapidan at Germania at three o'clock yesterday, and that Gen. Meade, with the Fifth corps, crossed at a point lower down at 5 o'clock. The enemy was everywhere taken by surprise, and nearly every picket force was captured.

From 800 to 500 prisoners and wounded had been taken up to 4 o'clock, and the command was moving down in fine order, buoyant with hope and overflowing with ecstasy. The line of march is in the direction of Chancellorsville, south of Fredericksburg.

Stoneman, with his full corps of cavalry, is sweeping down in a wide circle, determined, with skill, energy, and dash, to retrieve the liquidated laurels of the past fortnight. He delayed, dilly-daffied, and finally failed in his expedition to an extent that would have defeated the entire plan of operation but for the double resources of the commanding General.

What the infantry has now accomplished Stoneman should have done with his cavalry ten days ago, by a bold dash across the river and a sweep to the enemy's rear. If it so be that he now covers over the disgrace of the past two weeks, by a brilliant success in a raid on the Rebel lines of communication, he may regain the confidence of his friends; if not, his reputation will be lost, and his career as a commander of cavalry be at an end.

With the reins of his command well in hand, Gen. Hooker rode along the entire lines, and witnessed the crossing at Kelly's Ford. Then and there, and doubtless until then, he gave to his corps commanders the plan of pending movement. Up to the time of crossing the river, the several corps moved like men of war, sailing under sealed orders; when all were well out at sea, Hooker himself broke the seal.

From Kelly's to United States, and thence to Banks' Ford, the commander rode through every portion and department of the army, gave his orders, and saw that no scapegoat, in the shape of tardy pontoons, lukewarm officers or defective ammunition, stood ready caprisoned to flee to the mountains of public opinion with excuses for anticipating failure. Before night came, Gen. Hooker knew thoroughly what was transpiring on both banks of the Rappahannock.

Though no proclamation has been issued to that effect, it is quite certain that the headquarters of this army is in the saddle. The Army of the Potomac, which has been long accustomed to have its headquarters follow afar off, was yesterday electrified with the change. How a movement thus auspiciously begun will end we soon shall see.

Success of Gen. Hooker.

Fredericksburg again Occupied.

New York, May 4.

The Tribune and Herald have issued extras containing the following news by mail from the Rappahannock up to Sunday morning.

The Tribune says at that time our left wing was in possession of Fredericksburg and of the first line of redoubts on the hill behind it, and was feeling its way to the second line. The river was crossed and the redoubts were carried with great ease and with very slight loss of life.

The rebels had marched away in the direction of Chancellorsville to attack our right wing there posted, leaving at that post only 10,000 men, and subsequently not more than 5,000 to 7,000 men in their works, as was ascertained by a reconnaissance from Lowe's Lagoon.

A great portion of our Falmouth batteries were engaged on Sunday with the rebel batteries, firing across the river and city. The firing both of musketry and cannonading on the right, in the direction of Chancellorsville, was very heavy.

The enemy had been forced to fight on the ground of Gen. Hooker's choosing. It was believed on both wings that Gen. Stoneman's expedition to cut the railroads between the rebels and Richmond had proved successful, thus cutting of the only path of retreat.

So confident was Gen. Hooker at Falmouth of success that in conformity with his orders a force had already commenced to rebuild a bridge over the Rappahannock. The troops are in the finest spirits and everything looks propitious.

The Herald has also an extra, giving news up to 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, which says that on Saturday evening there was a brilliant fire in the rear of Fredericksburg, which appeared to proceed from the burning of rebel encampments. There was another fire in the rear of Falmouth, from the burning of encampments below Stoneman's station.

Fredericksburg was occupied about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning by our troops. The batteries on either side of the river commenced playing upon each other about 5 o'clock, and the roaring of the cannon was loud and prolonged.

The Washington Chronicle of yesterday sums up the intelligence from the battle ground as follows:

A gentleman who left Falmouth early yesterday morning reports that early on Sunday morning, simultaneously with the commencement of the battle on the right, our batteries on the left opened on the rebel defences of Fredericksburg. They were replied to smartly by the rebels, but their fire gradually slackened off. Our infantry were immediately moved forward under the direction of Gen. Sedgwick, the commanding officer. The men had their bayonets fixed, and presenting a firm front, moved on steadily until they reached within a few hundred yards of the famous stone wall which figured so prominently in the first battle of Fredericksburg. Here they met with a most murderous fire of infantry, while grape and canister plowed thro' their ranks; still they pressed onward to within a few feet of the goal, when some of the regiments wavered and seemed disposed to turn back.

General and Staff officers rushed to the front and rode along the ranks, begging the men not to turn back now that the prize was so near within their reach, which appeals were not in vain, for with a shout that was heard simultaneously along the whole line they rushed on the works, driving the traitorous hordes from them at the point of the bayonet. The wall was cleared and the ridge gained. The brave boys with a cheer pressed onward and towards the second line of entrenchments, but an order reached them to return, which was complied with, but not without a great deal of reluctance. The opinion gained ground that it was not necessary to drive them much further, as this would prevent our forces on the right reaching their rear.

So great was the panic of the rebels that they abandoned cannon, arms, knapsacks, and everything else that would in the least impede them in their flight.

The works were held all day without

any desperate efforts on the part of the enemy to drive our forces from them. They kept up a pretty sharp skirmish, and occasionally made sallies out of their second and third lines of entrenchments, but they were invariably driven back. The gentleman who gave us this information was an eye witness of it from Falmouth, but he was unable to learn what particular regiments participated. The guard of pickets along the Rappahannock was strong, and would not allow any person to cross who did not intend to take part in the battle in some capacity or other.

He understood that Sedgwick's, Sickles', Meade's corps took part in the gallant affair. Each endeavored to outdo the other in feats of gallantry, but for the good results which followed all are entitled equally to the credit. General Sedgwick, who commanded, was praised by all for evincing again those soldierly qualities which made him so famous during the Peninsula campaign.

The rebels are said to be under the command of A. P. Hill. The rebel officers could be distinctly seen doing all in their power to encourage their men to be steadfast and withstand the shocks of our bayonets, but to no purpose. Even in the retreat they shouted to their panicstricken soldiers to turn back and contest the ground, but here also were their efforts futile.

Upwards of thirteen hundred prisoners were taken in this engagement, mostly belonging to Mississippi, Georgia and Virginia regiments. A large number of officers, from Colonels down to Third Lieutenants, were also taken prisoners, and as will be noticed elsewhere, have arrived in this city and been provided for.

LATER.

The battle of Sunday was renewed on Monday morning. The enemy appeared to have forces equal to our own, and his attacks were made with a desperate spirit. The destruction of the railroad bridges have certainly been accomplished, and the road to Richmond is thus cut off to the enemy.

Eight hundred prisoners, including one entire regiment, the 23d Georgia, were brought to Washington this morning.

Two officers, Maj. Gen. Evans, of South Carolina, and a brigadier general (whose name was not learned) were prominent in the number, both being very tall, fine looking men. Major General Evans was the rebel general commanding at Leesburg during the Ball's Bluff battle.

There is a rumor current that General Stoneman has captured Gordonsville.

THE LATEST.

Hooker Reinforced by Heintzelman.

The Southern Communications all Cut. Philadelphia, May 6.

No dispatches for the press have been sent from Washington by telegraph to-day. But we know of a private dispatch received at noon to-day, from a perfectly trustworthy source, the tenor of which is as follows.

The authorities at Washington are perfectly confident of Gen. Hooker's success. He can maintain his position, and reinforcements to the number of 30,000 men, under Gen. Heintzelman, have been sent to him. Nothing definite has been heard of Gen. Stoneman, but he is believed to have accomplished the work assigned to him.

NEW YORK, May 6.

The Herald has received the following account of the fight of Gen. Sedgwick's corps with the enemy:

It appears that after the great struggle of Sunday, Gen. Lee detached a large body of his rebels to meet Sedgwick, and it is known that Longstreet was rapidly getting in Sedgwick's rear.

At the same time, early on Monday morning, large masses of rebels appeared on the heights east of Fredericksburg, where we had but a small force, having sent a large portion to strengthen Sedgwick. The position was relinquished after a short resistance, having first removed all the guns.

Some fighting occurred above Fredericksburg which is believed to have been an unsuccessful attempt to prevent Longstreet from moving up. The rebels interposed no objection to our holding Fredericksburg, which we still retain. General Sedgwick was hotly engaged all Monday. The rebels pressing him at all points his men were obliged to give way before the overwhelming masses of the rebels, and his discomfiture seemed certain, when a Vermont brigade made a ferocious charge, repulsing them and securing the safety of that portion of the army.

The slaughter of the enemy near Banks' Ford was perfectly horrible, whole brigades of rebels being literally wiped out.

General Sedgwick, however, recrossed the river in the face of the enemy after midnight, the enemy raking our bridges with artillery, causing great loss of life. He succeeded in getting across in comparatively good order, and marched immediately to United States Ford to join Hooker's main army.

A telegraphic dispatch from Washington this (Thursday) morning, says the Richmond Whig states that Gen. Stoneman had taken up the railroad to within five miles of Richmond. This seals the fate of the rebels.

P. S. A later dispatch states that Hooker has taken ten thousand prisoners. 3000 of them are already in Washington city.

That large numbers have been lost on both sides, but much the greatest by the Rebels.

We have only room to state that there is no doubt of Hooker's complete victory.

Arrest of Vallandigham.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Vallandigham was arrested at his residence in Dayton, about 2 o'clock this morning, by a detachment of soldiers who went up from Cincinnati by a special train last night. The soldiers were obliged to batter down two or three doors before they could reach his room. His friends rung the fire-bells, and an attempt was made to rescue him, but failed. He was brought to this city.

A TEMPTING PILE OF GOLD.—A wealthy old bachelor, who recently died in the upper end of Danphin county, informed one of his friends that he had several thousand dollars in gold, which he had concealed in blocks of wood stored away in his garret. The money has since been counted by his executors and is said to present a tempting aspect in contrast with the paper currency of the present day.

CLASSIFICATION OF RETAILERS
Of Merchandise in the County of Blair, by the
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, for the year
commencing May, A. D. 1863.

Hollidaysburg Borough.

Class.	Amount.
John Linsafelt,	13 10 00
J. H. Bell,	14 7 00
S. Hoover,	14 7 00
S. Hoover,	14 7 00
S. Hoover,	14 7 00
A. F. Osterloh,	13 10 00
Louis Goldhaus,	12 12 50
J. C. West,	14 7 00
James Quinn,	14 7 00
Mrs. James Quinn,	14 7 00
James D. Ken,	13 10 00
James M. Hewitt,	11 15 00
Leamer & Law, liquor,	25 00
James R. Patton,	14 7 00
George B. Bowers,	14 7 00
Thomas Goodfellow,	13 10 00
James Condrop,	12 12 50
A. L. Dieffenbacher,	13 10 00
F. Schor,	14 7 00
George A. Jacobs,	14 7 00
E. G. Price,	13 10 00
George A. Jacobs,	14 7 00
George W. Patterson,	13 10 00
Lloyd & Henry,	10 20 00
McFadden & Co., liquor,	25 00
Blackburn & Martin,	14 7 00
James M. Cooper & Co.,	14 7 00
John McClure,	11 15 00
A. L. Holliday,	13 10 00
James M. Kimports,	13 10 00
D. R. Christian,	14 7 00
E. J. Bollinger,	14 7 00
P. McNally,	14 7 00
Mrs. P. McNally,	14 7 00
James Bingham,	14 7 00
Patton & Lowry,	14 7 00
Mrs. John Lovett,	14 7 00
J. H. Moore,	14 7 00
James Funk,	14 7 00
Jim Cramer & Bro.,	14 7 00
Joseph Patton,	13 10 00
Mary Cox,	14 7 00
Wm. Shomo,	14 7 00
Andrew Eckel,	14 7 00
Edwin Eberman,	14 7 00
B. Goldman & Bro.,	14 7 00

Altoona Borough.

J. W. Moorehead,	14 7 00
John A. Sprinkle,	12 12 50
Elway & Bro.,	14 7 00
Wm. O'Neil,	14 7 00
Jacob Zink,	14 7 00
James O'Neil,	14 7 00
S. Higgins,	14 7 00
Louis Black,	14 7 00
J. & L. Lowther,	14 15 00
A. Roush,	14 7 00
M. Thompson,	14 7 00
A. Claubach,	14 7 00
Samuel Berlin & Co.,	14 7 00
C. Jaggard,	12 12 50
John Flowers,	14 7 00
Jesse Smith,	14 7 00
George W. Kessler,	14 7 00
Samuel F. Fries,	14 7 00
John Lecher,	14 7 00
Charles J. Mann,	12 12 50
Joseph B. Hileman,	12 12 50
Joseph Burkowitz, liquor,	25 00
John H. Fritchey,	14 7 00
Murphy & McKee,	11 15 00
John Loudon,	14 7 00
C. C. Shannon,	14 7 00
L. M. Whitefield,	14 7 00
R. A. O. Kerr,	12 12 50
H. Fettinger,	14 7 00
H. Tuck,	18 10 00
Smith & Mann,	14 7 00
Daniel Laughman,	12 12 50
Charles E. Collins,	14 7 00
H. L. Berkhart,	14 7 00
Jacob Wise,	14 7 00
Abraham Fleck,	14 7 00
Wm. T. Marriott,	14 7 00
Geis & Co.,	11 15 00
M. J. Ickes,	14 7 00
Perceval & Stymer,	14 7 00
Fries & Waters,	14 7 00
Thomas Helasp,	14 7 00
Sundie Drifese,	14 7 00
Henry Bell,	18 10 00
James Kerney,	18 10 00
E. H. Kough & Co.,	14 7 00
John Cronin,	14 7 00

Antis Township.

Bell & Iselt,	13 10 00
D. F. Bell,	13 10 00
John Bell,	14 7 00
Wm. P. Dysart,	13 10 00
Elliott & Miller,	13 10 00
Aaron Boyers,	14 7 00

Allegheny Township.

Richards, Joy & Co.,	11 15 00
Nicholas Funk,	14 7 00
Sackets,	18 10 00
John Cannan,	14 7 00
Ephraim Lindsey,	14 7 00

Blair Township.

Alex. Knox,	13 10 00
Mary Hoover,	14 7 00
H. F. McIntosh,	14 7 00
Hugh McNeal,	18 10 00
Michael McCauley,	14 7 00

Catharine Township.

Samuel Iselt,	12 12 50
David W. Brown,	14 7 00
James McKeehan,	14 7 00
M. L. Stehley,	13 10 00

Freedom Township.

Diehl, Mosas & co.,	14 7 00
John Riley,	13 10 00
Wm. Anderson,	14 7 00
James McConnell,	14 7 00

Greenfield Township.

D. W. Mank,	14 7 00
G. C. McCormick,	12 12 50
Watson, Denniston & co.,	8 30 00
McLanahan & Baird,	14 7 00

Huston Township.

D. Good & co.,	10 20 00
J. P. Hoover,	13 10 00
B. Lorenz, (agent),	14 7 00

Juniata Township.

E. J. Leamer,	14 7 00
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Logan Township.

Lloyd & co.,	11 15 00
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Martinsburg Borough.

Everhart & Keagy,	12 12 50
J. W. Smith,	14 7 00
H. Tharbat,	14 7 00
Thatcher,	12 12 50
J. C. Sanders,	14 7 00

Snyder Township.

Bell & Iselt,	14 7 00
Wm. M. Lyon & co., B. E. F.,	11 15 00
Wm. M. Lyon & co., T. F.,	11 15 00

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OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1863

* * * All letters on business connected with this office, to receive attention, should be addressed "Whig, Hollidaysburg, Pa."

The Colonel of the 110th Reg't P. V., James Crowther, of Tyrone city, was killed on Saturday last, in the great battle now taking place on the Rappahannock.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—President Lincoln has appointed the Rev. Wm. C. Smith, of Alabama, now in this place, Chaplain of the United States Hospital at Memphis, Tenn. This is a most excellent appointment.

COUNTY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The school directors of the various districts in this county met in convention, at the Court House, in this place, on Monday last, and on the fourth ballot elected J. G. Kountzian, of Altoona, County Superintendent for the ensuing three years.—Salary, \$800 per annum.

The Penna. Railroad Company have appointed John A. Crawford, Esq., of this place, to act as their ticket and forwarding agent at Newport, Perry co., Pa.

The company have been exceedingly fortunate in this selection. Mr. Crawford will make a faithful and industrious officer. We congratulate both him and the company on their good luck.

A CHILD IN DANGER.—Just after two gentlemen in a buggy from Williamsburg left the American House for home, on the 1st inst., a little boy of Mrs. Capt. Gallaher's running across the street, got under the horses' feet, and was apparently trampled by them. The buggy stopped and the boy was immediately taken out, strange to say, with only a few slight bruises, but considerable alarm. Little Georgy lives to take more care next time.

THE UNION LEAGUE.—A meeting was held on April 28th, and was largely attended. Addresses were delivered by Col. Morris, of Huntingdon, and Hon. S. S. Blair, of this borough. Both speeches were replete with strong points and arguments, and were warmly applauded by the audience.

After the conclusion of the addresses, an invitation was given for persons to sign the "pledge," when a number responded to the call, considerably augmenting the large number already enrolled in the Union ranks.

Thus the good work goes on. We have the most encouraging reports from all parts of the North, and a general and deep determination is shown to stand by the Union through every trial.

The League held its usual monthly business meeting on Monday night last and was addressed by Rev. Mr. Blair and Dr. Kimmell. Owing to the excitement of the day and evening the attendance was not large.

RETURN OF THE NINE MONTHS' MEN.—The Harrisburg Telegraph learns from official sources, that the term of the regiment first mustered in of the nine months' men, will not expire until the 6th of May instant. The first regiment mustered for that time, in this State, was the 124th, and all the other regiments were mustered in at periods after that date, running the time for the expiration of their service into the middle of May. The Telegraph also learns from semi-official sources, that ten regiments of the nine months' men are to be paid and mustered out of service in that city, and expects them to arrive at the Capital of the State about the middle of next week. It says ample arrangements are complete for the transportation of this heavy body of troops over the Northern Central Railroad to that point, and urges that every preparation be made for their reception and entertainment, until they are paid by the military authorities. We all remember the confusion which followed the expiration of the term of the three months' men. Those men were marched into Harrisburg, deserted by their officers, and left to be fed and lodged by the people of Harrisburg. A recurrence of that wrong should be avoided in this instance.

DEAD.—William P. McDonough, son of George McDonough of this Borough, died Feb'y 3d 1863, from the effect of wounds received in the battle of Murfreesboro', aged 26 yrs. and 14 days.

INTERESTING MEETING.—The "Mercersburg Classis" of the German Reformed Church, will meet in "St. John's Reformed Church," Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa., on Friday evening, May 15, 1863, at 7 o'clock.

The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. B. Bausman, of Chambersburg, author of "Sinai and Zion, or Pilgrimage to the Holy Land."

The "Mercersburg Classis" includes the ministry and membership of the Reformed Church in the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Huntingdon. It is a legislative body, and elects delegates to the annual Eastern Synod, which meets in October next, in Carlisle, Pa. It embraces 30 ordained ministers, (three of whom are Professors in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa., and two editors of religious periodicals, in Chambersburg,) and five licentiates. The membership is some 6,000, embraced in 20 pastoral charges, and each pastoral charge is entitled to a representation of one elder on the floor of classis.

As this is the centenary year of the History of the Reformed Church, (which commemorates the adoption of the Heidelberg Catechism, the standard symbol of faith and doctrine, in the church,) formed and adopted 300 years ago (Jan'y 19, 1563), this meeting of classis will be accompanied with unusual interest, and a large and full attendance is therefore expected.

The sessions of the classis are always open and free, to all who see proper to attend.

On Saturday at 10 o'clock, a sermon will be preached, preparatory to the Holy Communion, on Sabbath following.

The anniversary of Home Missions will be held on Monday evening.

The Sessions of classis generally continue from Friday to Wednesday. The Christian public are kindly invited to attend.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Court adjourned on Wednesday of last week. The following embraces all the cases of interest that were tried in the Quarter Sessions:—

Commonwealth vs. Arthur Wightman.—Indictment, knowingly marrying the wife of another. True bill. Verdict not guilty, and Francis Kissinger, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Same vs. Susan P. Kissinger.—Indictment, adultery. True bill. Not guilty, and Francis Kissinger, the prosecutor, to pay costs.

Same vs. Same.—Indictment, bigamy. Verdict, not guilty, and Francis Kissinger, the prosecutor, to pay costs.

Same vs. Joshua Price.—Indictment, fraudulently concealing personal property. True bill. Noll. pros. upon payment of costs by def.

Same vs. Henry Weaver.—Indictment, adultery. True bill. Noll. pros. entered by leave of Court.

Same vs. Susan Burget.—Indictment, fornication. True bill. Def. plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs.

Same vs. J. Cunningham.—Indictment, assault and battery. True bill. Pleads guilty.

Same vs. A. Vowinkle.—Indictment, assault and battery. True bill. Continued.

Same vs. Samuel Werts.—Indictment, fornication and bastardy. Noll. pros. entered by leave of Court on payment of costs.

Same vs. J. G. Fleck.—Indictment, adultery. Not a true bill.

Same vs. Samuel Myers.—Indictment, larceny. True bill. Pleads guilty and submits.

In the case of Nicholas Ehringer, charged with murder, no bill was sent to the Grand Jury, the principal witness for the Commonwealth being *non est*. The prisoner was released on entering into bail in the sum of \$10,000 for his appearance at the next term of Court.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—The following properties were sold by Sheriff McCannan on Monday the 25th inst:

The interest of John McCullough in a lot of ground in Hollidaysburg, having a two-story frame building thereon erected. Purchased by D. R. Christian for \$870.

The interest of Rose Dougherty, dec'd., in a lot of ground in Hollidaysburg, having thereon a three-story brick hotel, a stable, and other outbuildings. Purchased by W. P. Dysart for \$2,500.

The interest of George Raymond in a lot of ground, in Hollidaysburg, having a two-story brick house thereon. Purchased by James Gwin for \$340.

The interest of Hannahiah Davis in a tract of 50 acres of land, in Logan township, having a log house and stable thereon. Purchased by Peter Grazier for \$165.

The interest of William Montgomery in a lot of ground, in Altoona, having a two-story plank dwelling house, wagon-maker shop and stable thereon. Purchased by John S. Calvert for \$510.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

HICKORY GROVE, Jackson co., Iowa, April 29, 1863.

"Jno. Brotherline, Esq.—Dear Sir: Enclosed find \$4 subscription to your paper. I am well, and wish you were out here editing a paper. We are all 'Lincoln men, and go in for sustaining 'him in every way, shape and form.' Yours, respectfully,

JACOB WOLF.

Methodist Church on Slavery.

At a late meeting of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the closing day of the session was devoted to the country. The oath of allegiance was administered to all the members. This was followed by numerous patriotic addresses. Gen. Wool, and the Hon. M. F. Odell spoke. The last named gentleman said, that within a few days "the President had told him that no church had given its men so freely as the Methodist Episcopal church all over this land."

The last Sabbath he was in Washington, (said he) during the session of Congress he, in company with other Christian brethren, went to one of the hospitals located on the outskirts of the city, and one of the company was a man who was yesterday elected Governor of Connecticut. (Protracted applause.) They found six hundred soldiers, and before they left the whole company of wounded men united in singing the well-known Methodist hymn.

"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,"

to the tune of "Coronation," and such singing he had never heard before. He ventured to say that every loyal State in the Union was represented by Methodist soldiers in that congregation. He (Mr. Odell) shouted, and the Governor cried.

"Amen!" "Bless the Lord!" and such expressions were heard from all parts of the house.

The Committee on Slavery then reported. We subjoin the first resolution, which is expressive of the spirit of the whole report:

Resolved, 1st. That American slavery is in principle and practice fundamentally incompatible with the principles of Christianity, with republican institution, with the peace and prosperity of our country, and with the traditions, doctrines, and discipline of our Church; and it becomes us as Christians, as patriots, and as Methodists not to defend its existence, but to seek by our influence, preaching, our prayers, and our exertions for its extirpation.

The 4th resolution severely condemns the "black laws" of some of the Northern States, and which some of our copperheads wished to have enacted in this State.

Government Arrests in Illinois.

Tamul Caused by Arresting Copperheads and Deserters—Three Prominent Citizens Arrested—How Others Feel on the Subject.

ANNIE, Union Co., Ill., April 28, 1863. The tumult arising from the arresting the Copperheads and deserters in this county still continues. Among the principal citizens taken are L. W. Ashley, formerly Chief Engineer on the Illinois Central, Dr. Harwood, of the Wheat Growers Bank, both of Anna, and J. J. Provo, merchant and miller in Jonesboro, which three are probably worth \$75,000.

Among the arrests made fortunately are some who have cut down the orchards of Union men—and others are arrested who long have been known as the most infamous scoundrels. Such has been the affliction of the modern Democrats of this region.

Such is the terror among the people in remote parts of the country that quite insignificant persons are fearing they will be arrested and I add as a remarkable fact, that during these passing nights women and children go into the woods to sleep. All business is suspended, for those who have not been arrested have run away. Even one member of the State Senate, J. H. Smith, departed.

A fearful disaster occurred on the 27th ult., off Cape Race. The steamer Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool went ashore during a dense fog, 4 miles east of Cape Race, and became a total wreck. Out of 360 passengers and a crew of 84 persons, only 97 are known to have been saved.

FOR FARMERS.—It is stated that seed from the but end of the ear of corn will ripen its product all the time, and some three weeks earlier than seed from the little end of the ear. We recommend farmers always to break their seed corn ears in two in the middle, and always use the but end for seed.

New Jersey Lands for Sale, ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS, SUITABLE FOR PEACHES, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$60, 2 1/2 acres for \$40, 1 acre for \$20. Payable by \$1 a week. Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, 2-12-3-11 No. 30 Cedar St., New York.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry, produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, May 8, 1863

Family Flour, per bbl.	\$6.50
Extra " "	6.25
Superfine, " "	6.00
White wheat per bushel,	\$1.45
Red " "	1.35
Rye per bushel,	1.00
Corn per bushel,	1.00
Oats per bushel,	.45
Barley per bushel,	1.00
Potatoes per bushel,	.85
Cloverseed per bushel,	6.00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1.75
Flax Seed per bushel,	3.50
Hay per ton,	11.00
Butter per pound,	20
Eggs per dozen,	12

MARRIED.

April 19th, HENRY CAMERER and Miss AGNES FREDERICK, both of Martinsburg. April 28th, ANDREW N. BAKER, of Blair co., to Miss MARY A. SMOUSE, of Bedford county.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. S. Jesse Berlin, Mr. SAMUEL OTTO to Miss FRANCES ANN KOON, daughter of Mr. David Koon, all of Allegheny tp. Blair co., Pa.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

A Rare Chance to Purchase a Desirable Farm.

GRABILL MYERS offers his farm, containing 22 1/2 acres, for sale. Will sell in lots of fifty or one hundred acres, or whole tract, to suit purchasers. The situation will suit well for two or more farms. One hundred acres cleared and under good cultivation; balance timbered with chestnut and oak. Situated in Logan township, three miles northeast of Altoona, Pa., where there is a market equal to the cities of the State. Nine miles from Hollidaysburg. The investment cannot fail of being a good one, as the surrounding lands must increase in value in ratio with the improvements of Altoona. The buildings are a new Bank Barn 75 by 40 feet, a good dwelling house, with all other out buildings. There are on the premises one hundred apple trees of the finest fruit, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees. The soil is red shale, in quality next to limestone.

For further particulars, call and see the farm, or address G. L. MYERS, May 9, 1863-31* Altoona, Pa.

BIENNIAL APPEALS.—The Assessors of

the several townships and boroughs of Blair county are hereby notified that the Appeals for the present year will be held in the Commissioners' Office, at Hollidaysburg, as follows, viz:

For Blair, Catharine, Frankstown, Freedom, Greenfield, Snyder, Woodberry and North Woodberry townships, and Gaysport and Hollidaysburg boroughs, on

Tuesday, 12th day of May next.

For Allegheny, Antis, Huston, Juniata, Logan, Taylor and Tyrone townships, and Altoona, Martinsburg and Tyrone boroughs, on

Wednesday, 13th day of May next.

The several assessors of said townships and boroughs will please have their assessments present at the time and place indicated, and all taxables feeling aggrieved by any change in or addition to the respective assessments of their real and personal property, will please meet the Board of Appeal, and make their statements, and receive such redress as the Board may lawfully grant.

GEORGE KOON, J. M. KINKADE, DANIEL SHOOK, Commissioners.

Attest—Jos. Baldrige, Clerk.

Hollidaysburg, May 9, 1863.

J. M. COOPER, S. MILLIKEN

COAL.

J. M. COOPER & CO.,

Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

are prepared to furnish the public with a

good article of bituminous coal, by the

load, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

FOR RENT.

A FIRST-CLASS Brick Dwelling House on

the east end of Blair street, Hollidays-

burg, is for rent. Inquire of

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

May 2, 1863-31.

NOTICE.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE in Hollidays-

burg for sale or rent. Also, a cooking

stove and household furniture at private sale.

Inquire of JOHN A. CRAWFORD.

May 2, 1863-11.

HOLLIDAYSBURG

MALE AND FEMALE

Seminary.

Rev. Wm. C. Smith, Principal.

The first session of this school commenced April

13th, and will continue five months.

TERMS OF TUITION:

FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling,

Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geogra-

phy, per session of five months, \$7 50

SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geo-

graphy, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c.,

per session of five months, \$9 00

THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra,

Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of

five months, \$13 00

Mrs. R. D. SMITH will commence giving

lessons on the Piano the first of May.

For further particulars, address the Princip-

al, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

May 2, 1863-3m.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE.

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the

SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making

SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only

GENUINE and PATENTED LYE is that made

by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING

COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED

LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article

has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor

to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's

PATENT.

All Manufacturers, Buyers, or Sellers of

the Saponifier, are hereby notified that the

Company have employed their Attorneys,

GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Phila., and

WILLIAM BAKWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg,

and that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or

SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of

the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

THE SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED

LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and

Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES Circuit Court, Western

District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term,

1862, in suit of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT

MANUFACTURING vs. THOS. G. CHASE,

decreed to the Company on November 15, 1862,

the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent

owned by them for the SAPONIFIER Patent

dated October 21, 1856, Perpetual injuncti-

on awarded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

Salt Manufacturing Company.

OFFICES:

127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Pitt St. & Duquesne Way, Pitts'g

May 2, 1863-3m.

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.

Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in

the Union conducted by a

PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the United States Fair at Cincinnati.....1860 Penna. State Fair at Wyomint.....1860 Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburg.....1860 and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862 all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. \$4.50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge \$8 and \$10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-keeping.

Price \$1.87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp 68, and samples of our Penman's

Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing

26c

THE FARMER.

Use More Corn in Cooking.

Will the ladies please look a moment at the market report, and note the difference in the selling price of a bushel of Indian corn and a bushel of wheat. In the New York market at the time of this writing, the best article of wheat is quoted at \$1.75 per bushel; the best corn at 93 cents per bushel. Now we hesitate not to say, that, after grinding and bolting, a bushel of corn will furnish fully as much solid nutriment as \$2.80 expended in wheat. At the cost of transportation a bushel of corn is about the same as a bushel of wheat; the difference in favor of the corn is much greater at the West. Thus, at a point distant enough to make the cost of transporting a bushel 47 cents—a difference of nearly six to one in favor of consuming corn and selling wheat.

Another fact should be remembered. Europeans want all the wheat we can spare, and will pay a fair price for it. As they have grown little corn, they have not yet become accustomed to its use. And further, corn does not bear transportation as well as wheat, which operates against large exports of the former. Corn contains more oily food than wheat, and is therefore, quite as well adapted to food during the six months or seven colder months of the year when heat producing food is required. The only difficulty in the way of the more general use of corn is the prejudice against it and the comparatively little attention given to the best modes of cooking it in palatable, digestible food.

We again urge our fair readers to look into this matter. Try different recipes until some one or more methods are found which prove palatable to the family, and economical withal. Some of the methods of cooking cornmeal in vogue, required a considerable admixture of eggs, milk, etc., which diminishes the economy, though it is to be remembered that a larger application of butter in a family cost more than the flour. In the American Agriculturist for January and February, 1862, may be found over a hundred different modes of cooking corn meal, including the prize recipes. Now that warm weather is approaching, we urge our readers to turn back to those directions and see if they can not select some methods by which they may largely increase the use of the more economical corn in their families.—*American Agriculturist.*

High Feeding.

In fattening cattle or sheep, or in keeping milch cows, few farmers appreciate the advantage of high feeding. A large amount of food is required to keep the animal alive, and the milk or flesh and fat which we obtain is derived from the food given in excess of this quantity. If a horse will draw a ton, and the empty wagon weighs 15 cwt., we can only take a load of 5 cwt.; but attach another horse and we can take a load of 15 cwt. In other words, the effective power of two horses is five times that of one.

It is so in feeding milch cows and in feeding cattle and sheep—it is a few lbs. of extra feed that we give them which produces the desired milk and fat. To give only enough of food to keep them in stationary condition, when the object is to get them fat, is manifestly absurd, and give them only a little more than is necessary and thus only get a little fat, is also very poor economy, when by a few pounds more food we might double or treble the amount of milk.

We do not mean to be understood as saying that farmers do not let their fattening cattle or sheep have all the food they will eat. This is not the case. They let them have food enough, but it is not as nutritious as it should be. We do not feed enough grain.

We are aware that this will seem strange doctrine to some of our readers in this vicinity said in the Eastern States, where grain is now high and beef, mutton and pork so low. But in truth, this does not affect the question. Hay is quite as high relatively as grain, and if it will pay to feed to fatten cattle or sheep, it will pay to feed them well. In fact it will not pay to feed them in any other way. We do not say that cattle can be fattened here at a profit. We hardly see how such can be the case, at the present price of beef and grain, but it is useless to attempt to obviate the difficulty by stating them in their food. If high feeding does not pay, poor feeding will certainly not.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Raising Beans.

I want to know about raising beans, what would be the best kind for farmers to raise, the kind of soil &c. Would a clover field be good land? Let us know something about how to prepare the ground, how to plant, &c.—W. in Ohio Farmer.

Answer.—The culture of field beans is the most simple of all farm operations. They should be planted upon dry soil, to ensure fair, clear grain, as steamy land will mould the pods and cause blight.—The small white bean is the best for market, the demand for which at the present time, for army uses, has raised the price to a high figure. For white beans the soil need not be very rich or very strong, though it is none the better for being very poor. A clayey or shaly hill side we have found to be the best adapted to this crop. Clover or wheat land would be right if it were not so rich as to throw the crop all to stalk. Plow the field in low ridges three feet apart, and plant on the ridges eighteen inches apart, leaving about three stalks to a hill, keep the surface well scratched and clear of weeds during the fore part of the summer.

How to Grow Tobacco—Valuable Information.

Without doubt, this work gives the most complete instruction upon tobacco culture that can be anywhere found. All the details are stated so plainly that any one can cultivate the crop, even though he had never seen a tobacco plant. Eighty-five experienced growers each wrote down just what is to be done, and how to do it, embracing all the items from selecting and preparing the seed and soil, to harvesting and marketing the crop. From these eighty-five series of directions, the best given by fourteen different men were selected and printed in this work. It will be noted that the fourteen men who furnish the information given, reside in different parts of the country, so that the book is adapted to all localities. The collection of this information and its preparation cost nearly \$500. The book is sent post-paid for 25 cents per copy, by Orange Judd, editor of American Agriculturist, 41 Park Row, New York.

Trust in God.

"Put not your trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help," is an old precept, well known and easily repeated. One would think that such a precept would be accepted at once in times of distress. Though we talk about it nobly, and recommend it to others when everything goes smoothly with us, how prone we are to go to one and another for help in seasons of affliction; forgetting to look up to the hills whence cometh our help. Hence so many passages in God's Word declaring the folly of trusting in man, and directing our attention to Him alone who can succor in time of need. Hence, too, it is that we are so often like the heath in the desert, not seeing when good cometh.

IMPORTATION OF IRON.—A Washington letter to the Baltimore Sun says: It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the high duties on imported iron, our manufactures of muskets rely chiefly upon England for the supply of the material by which they will be enabled to fulfill their contract. Some large contractors have been embarrassed by the rise of exchange, as they can neither import gun barrels nor iron at rates which will leave them a profit on their contract.

Nature is a great believer in compensations. Those to whom she sends wealth, she saddles with lawsuits and dyspepsia. The poor never indulge in woodcock, but they have a style of appetite that converts a number one mackerel into a salmon, and that is quite as well.

Just thoughts often fail to produce just deed—but just deeds never fail to create just thoughts.

Envy is destroyed by true friendship as coquetry is by true love.

The best and most common way to steal is to buy and not pay for.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware, TOBACCOES AND SEGARS, GO TO

FUNK'S NEW GROCERY. On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and BEST SELECTED STOCKS.

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves. Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—*at*

Lager Beer Saloon. ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,

First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street.

Will accommodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ale, Sausages, Schwitter, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862

A. J. WOLFE, CABINET-MAKER

AND UNDERTAKER

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,

ROUND, AND BAR IRON,

HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we do not doubt that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders.

RICHARDS, JOY & CO. Duncansville, May 3—1-28

SINGER & CO'S LETTER "A"

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

With all the Recent Improvements,

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL of all sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tulle to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can sew, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can sew, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & CO'S GAZETTE." I. M. SINGER & CO., Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street. JAMES H. BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg. 2-7-3-8

\$40 WAGS PAID \$100

To sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all goods sold by our Agents, or pay wages at from \$40 to \$100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have reduced the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years. Address C. RUGGLES, Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N. Y.; Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, Stratton & Co's Chain of Commercial Colleges, located at above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN. Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

S. M. WOODKOK, Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties. Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office. October 1, 1861—*at*

Editor of WHIG: Dear Sir: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, Feb. 28; 5m. No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.

\$30. Employment! \$100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay \$30 to \$100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Agt., For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. May 17—1-30

"THE M TTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR. April 1, 1863.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS OF CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as

GRAVE STONES, TOMBS, COUCHES and

MONUMENTS, CENTRE TABLES,

WASHSTANDS and BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. JNO. H. PATTERSON,

Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.]

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," consisting of 100 acres, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHLINE, Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

WOOLEN HOODS,

RIBBONS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

CLOTH,

JASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to \$25.

PRINTS & MUSLIN.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be old

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

2-5-3-4

E. G. PRICE.

WHOLESALE ONLY. AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHN J. MERRITT, Importer, Wholesale Stationer

and Sole Agent Windsor and Chilton Mills Premium Papers, Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscap,

No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET, New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.

This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best elastic quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.

An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.

A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles.

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press, A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,

A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,

A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States.

JOHN J. MERRITT, Wholesale Stationer.

Nov. 15, 1862.—6m. 18 Beekman st. N. Y.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the Marble Business, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring anything in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN. Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,

AND

COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c. Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Copper-smithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS. Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on

JOHN BROTHLINE. Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., (Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.) Bankers, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., (Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co) Bankers, Altoona, Pa.

Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchinson & Co's coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

The land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it is situated in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

April 4, 1863. THE EDITOR.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial. ROBERT MACKLEN. Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

GREEN APPLES, by the peck, bushel or barrel, at [March 14] E. G. PRICE'S.

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